THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolinian.

VOL III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864, NO. 246

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR & CO.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Three months, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

The Value of Money.

Value of old issue.	Value of new issue.	Val. new issue	Value of old issue.
1 00	66⅔	1 00	1 50
2 00	1 33⅓	2 00	3 00
3 00	2 00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2 66⅔	4 00	6 00
5 00	3 33⅓	5 00	7 50
10 00	6 66⅔	10 00	15 00
15 00	10 00	15 00	22 00
20 00	13 33⅓	20 00	30 00
25 00	16 66⅔	25 00	37 50
30 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23 33⅓	35 00	52 50
40 00	26 66⅔	40 00	60 00
45 00	30 00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33 33⅓	50 00	75 00
55 00	36 66⅔	55 00	82 50
60 00	40 00	60 00	90 00
65 00	43 33⅓	65 00	97 50
70 00	46 66⅔	70 00	105 00
75 00	50 00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53 33⅓	80 00	120 00
85 00	56 66⅔	85 00	127 50
90 00	60 00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63 33⅓	95 00	142 50
100 00	66 66⅔	100 00	150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

Before 1st April, 1864, at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by mont'ly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundreths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense. A. E. MARSHALL,
dtf Augusta, Ga.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4th Congressional Dist., N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 21.

Notice to Farmers and Tithe Agents.

THE Tithe Agents will receive the Long Forage and give receipts which the Farmers must bring in when they assess their corn.—Any Farmer who does not make 200 bushels of corn does not pay either corn or fodder from said 200 bushels. But if a person makes 200 bushels they then pay tithes on the whole amount, but the same Farmers must appear before the Assessors to make oath that they do not make more than 200 bushels.

J. M. McGOWAN,
225-2t Capt and Post Q. M.

CLAIMS
Of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bount 'arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in application.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
123-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS
Throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU,
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Paakages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else: and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.
W. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20. 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relative of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requiremensst

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co
may20-tf.

H. McMILLAN
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m*

Brown Windsor Soap,
A LARGE LOT JUST RECEIVED at
229-1t No. 17, Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.
CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.
Nov. 15, 1864.

Bacon	5 50 @ 6 00 ℔ lb
Pork	2 00 @ 2 50 ℔ lb
Lard	— @ 5 50 ℔ lb
Beef	1 50 @ 2 00 ℔ lb
Beeswax	4 25 @ — ℔ lb
Butter	7 00 @ 7 50 ℔ lb
Cotton	1 75 @ — ℔ lb
Coffee	15 00 ℔ lb
Cotton Yarn	$25 @ 40 ℔ bunch.
Dried Fruit... Apples & Peaches	75 $1 ℔ lb
Eggs	3 00@— ℔ do @
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6 ℔ lb
Flour	$225 @250 ℔ barrel
Flaxseed	12 50 @ 13 00 ℔ bushel
Fodder	$8 00 @ 10 00 ℔ hundred
Hay	6 00 ℔ hundred.
Shucks	$6 50 ℔ hundred
Grain—Corn	$— 00 @ 20 00 ℔ bushel
Wheat	40 @ $ 45 00 ℔ bushel
Rye	15 00 @ $— 00 ℔ bushel
Oats	9 00 $10 00 ℔ bushel
Peas	17 50 @20 00 ℔ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00 ℔ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00 ℔ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50 ℔ lb
Leather—Upper	20 00 ℔ lb
Sole	18 00 ℔ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	50 00 ℔ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	50 00@ 60 ℔ gallon
Molasses	$15 20 00 ℔ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00 ℔ lb
Onions	20 00@ 25 00 ℔ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$— @ 15 00 ℔ bushel
Sweet	$— —@10 00 ℔ bushel
Rice	65@75 ℔ lb
Sugar	10 ℔ lb
Soap	Family Bar 2 00 ℔ lb
Toilet	5 00 ℔ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00 ℔ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	1 50 @ 3 25 ℔ Yard
Salt	$— 00 @ 40 ℔ bushel
Tallow	4 00 @4 50 ℔ lb
Wool	$6 00 @ 8 00 ℔ lb

THE
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS MISCELLANY,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY.
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months.....$10
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
oprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
Jun

Wanted.
200,000 FEET OF 1½ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.
Apply CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association. 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—In the Senate Mr. Orr's resolution was adopted, requesting the committee on Foreign affairs to report the facts, as far as can be obtained, relative to the lawless seizure of the Confederate steamer Florida, in the Bay of Bahia, and what action should be taken by this Court to redress the outrage.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, introduced resolutions declairing it the determination of Congress and the people of the Confederate States to prosecute the war till independence be acknowledged. The third resolution proclaims the readiness of the Government to open negotiations for the establishment of a permanent and honorable peace upon the basis of independence.

A bill was passed extending the time for the exchange of the old issue for Treasury Notes until the first of July, 1865.

Nothing of interest in the House in open session.

CAPTURE OF STEAMERS, MILITARY STORES, &c.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 17.—The *Virginian* has special intelligence that Lt. Colonel Welcher, on the 5th inst., captured and burned two armed United States steamers, the "Barnum" and "Fawn," with a quantity of small arms, on Buffalo Shoals, off Big Sandy river.

On the same day, he captured a large amount of military stores at Willsburg.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 16th, has been received.

Gold 136¼ in New York.

A telegram from Nashville says Hood's army is still encamped in the vicinity of Florence, with one corps, on the north side of the river. The condition of the roads prevent active military operations, and the rebel army remains comparatively quiet.

The Nashville Whig says Judge Wright of Ga., recently a member of the Richmond Congress, has passed through Nashville to Washington to see what can be done towards bringing about peace.

Butler, in a speech at New York, on Monday evening, said the Government might now proffer the olive branch to the rebels, tendering amnesty to them and their leaders until the eighth of January. If they held out he would favor an unsparing prosecution of the war.

McClellan's resignation has been accepted.

Sheridan has been appointed to the position of Gen. Egan, of the army of the Potomac, who was severely wounded by a sharpshooter on Sunday night.

Liverpool dates are to the 5th. The bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

Spain has sent its ultimatum to Peru, that if full satisfaction be not given, the Spanish squadron will seize the Republic and destroy its fleet.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—Baltimore papers of yesterday received. Considerable excitement prevails at Hagerstown, on the Pa. border, from an apprehended raid.

Bermuda advices say the Chicamauga arrived with a five fathom hole, for repairs, on the 7th.

She had destroyed a bark and two schooners in addition to those previously reported.

The trial of the St. Alban raiders has been postponed to the 14th of December.

A later arrival from Europe brings confirmation of the departure of Semmes from the Bay of Finchall on an armed vessel, called "New Alabama."

Gold 226.

FROM GEORGIA.

ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS.

MACON, Nov. 18.—The excitement in town has somewhat subsided. No definite intelligence of the whereabouts of the enemy; supposed in the neighborhood of Griffin burning everything in their road. They will meet a warm reception if they attempt to come here.

☞ Subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

FROM THE FRONT.

There was some little activity on the extreme right yesterday morning, but as the day advanced, the usual quiet was restored. Cannonading was quite brisk for a while, which led to the supposition in the city that skirmishing, if not actual fighting, was in progress. These reports were groundless, however, as the Yankees neither advanced, nor showed any disposition to do so.

The Yankee sharpshooters on our right are daily practising with their long range rifles. This is done under orders from Headquarters, that in the time of battle they may prove effective in picking off our officers and gunners. At times the practising of these fellows sounds like the brisk reports of a skirmish.

The Yankee pickets reported yesterday morning, that Beast Butler had been killed in a street fight in New York. They repeated it with such emphasis that there may be some truth in their statement. No event would be more pleasing to Southern ears than the death of this inhuman monster, who has done more to bring obloquy upon civilization and Christianity, than any other member of his race. The cruelties he has practiced, the murders he has perpetrated, the sufferings he has caused, and the abuses of every description he has favored, would weigh down the conscience of any mortal man, not supported by the arch fiend.

We are inclined, however, to doubt the report, mainly for the reason that a man born to be hung will die no other death. We fear it is but on a level with that other rumor wafted here on the winds and whispered in the ears of the credulous, that Gen McClellan, at the head of ten thousand men, was marching on Washington.

Matters still remain quiet on the Petersburg lines, but it is our opinion, should this fair weather continue, that Grant will make yet another effort to reach the South-side railroad, before he gives over the job. He will not escape so easily the next time.—*Pet. Express.*

PLANTATION
With Crop, Stock, Wagons, Mules, &c., thereon, late Major John T. Gilmore's, to be sold at Public Auction.

THE above property will be offered for sale on the premises on Tuesday the 29th of November 1864. The Land is in one body, and contains 485 acres nearly all of which is valuable Swamp Land, there being 80 acres well drained, cleared and under cultivation, yielding the best crops of any land in this section of the State. There is also about 200 acres of Swamp Land equally as good as that under cultivation, to be cleared, which may be easily drained, (some of which is already ditched and partly cleared;) the remainder is used for pastures and wood land. The houses and buildings are at a convenient distance from the farming lands above described, on a healthy, high and dry part of the tract, with good water. The buildings are in good repair, including a comfortable dwelling house, convenient and well arranged negro houses; good fences, stables, barn, cribs, lots, guardens, &c. The plantation is 14 miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about one and a half miles from the River, and embraces what is known as Alligator Swamp, adjoins Johnson and others, and is not very far from the mouth of Cedar Creek and the residence of Mr. J. C. Blocker.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, the following personal property:
1500 to 2000 bushels of Corn;
The crop of Fodder, Shucks, Peas, &c;
Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Goats, &c;
4 Valuable Mules;
One Sorrel Mare;
One Jennet;
One 4 Horse Wagon; one Timber Cart; with all the Farming Tools and other articles on the premises.
Terms will be made known before sale.
A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE, } Ex'rs.
Fayetteville, N. C.. 222 ts

WALTER WATSON,
GUN, PISTOL MAKER AND
Machinist.
Guns and Pistols made and Repaired with Dispatch.

MEMBERS of Reserves and Home Guards can have their arms repaired at half price. All Kinds of Machine work done.
Hay Mount, Fayetteville, N. C., opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq.

Wanted to Hire

IMMEDIATELY, a good COOK; also a CHAMBERMAID. Apply to
236-tf REUBEN JONES.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA.
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two Teachers of military edution, and a Steward in this institution. Address Maj. WM. A BANKS,
233-tf Superintendant.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Caaolina, at its next session, to incorporate the "Fayetteville, N. C., Iron Works.
239-dlt-wit*

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

Office, No. 17 Market Square,

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, o whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 19, 1861.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

Particular Attention is Called to the Following.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance*. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday*.

Notice.—C. C. McCrummin, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

The charge is too often made by those who prior to the publication of Mr. Lincoln's coercion proclamation, were opposed to the secession of the State of North Carolina, that the *original secessionists* are backing out of this war and leaving those who were opposed to the doctrine of secession to fight their battles. This charge is utterly false.

It is true that there are in the army from this State, a much larger number of men whose political antecedents arrayed them against the secession movement in 1861, than there are of those who believed in the doctrine of Calhoun and Yancey, and favored the separation so soon as it became evident that a sectional party had obtained control of the executive check on unfair and unjust legislation, as well as of the checks reposed by the constitution in the Senate and House of Representatives.

But this is because there were in the State of North Carolina at the inception of this war, a larger class of men who were originally opposed to the movement, than there were of those who favored the separation; yet as the whole State was united in the Convention on the 20th of May, and as their voice was unanimous in favor of the secession, it was equally incumbent on all classes to fight and make good the declaration of independence, which was then proclaimed.

As this was the case, both factions for awhile, put their shoulders to the wheel, and each vied with the other in efforts to redeem the pledge their representatives had made for them to the other Southern States.

Many of both parties were kept at home by obligations of domestic or public duty, while many others repaired to the camp to don the uniform and assume the arduous duties of the soldier.

Since then, however, the demon of party madness has broken loose—those bitter enmities which had been engendered in a hot political campaign, have broken out afresh, and crimination and recrimination have become the rule, oftener than the exception.

The men who were in favor of the *watch* and *wait* policy, were assailed by those who had favored secession originally—these in turn were taunted with having shrunk from a war which they had brought about—and each had forgotten that we were all in the same boat—paddling for the same point—and that the more brotherly we were the better it will be for us in the end.

But this was all wrong—and in our own community we see the evidencies of the falsehood of both assertions. That the *watch* and *wait* men have not been untrue is proven by the devotion which has cost a Huske and a Monroe their lives. While the gallantry and fidelity of a Mullins, a Lutterloh, and a Holmes—all of them cut off in the early morn of life, with a bright future of success and honor before them—attest that the *secessionists* have done their duty well and nobly, and that their self-sacrifice and devotion has far exceeded the professions they made.

If there are those who were loud in their protestations at home, now from the secession ranks, can not as many be counted who were as bitter the other way?

Then let us remember that it is folly at this late day to create dissentions among ourselves. Let us remember that we are all for the *Independence of the South*—whether we call ourselves Secessionists or Revolutionists.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The Yankee newspapers, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, are just now filled with a deal of nonsensical speculation as to Sherman's movements. All unite in stating that he is about to execute a grand move, but none of them agree in what it is to be. The most popular, because the most absurd and sensational idea is, that, having laid Atlanta in ashes, he is marching across the country to Charleston, 400 miles distant. We have no official information of Sherman's designs, but we are in possession of authentic information which convinces us that the Yankee newspapers are as far wide of the truth in their speculations on the subject as they usually are in their pretended statements of facts.

Sherman has not been to Atlanta since Hood struck the railroad in his rear more than a month ago. Leaving 6,000 men as a garrison, he moved out of Atlanta when Hood tore up the track of the Northwestern railroad at Big Shanty. Hood, after French's failure to take Altoona, left the railroad, and making a detour to the southwest, again tapped it at Resaca; and on the approach of Sherman, pushed west through North Alabama to Florence. Sherman followed him into Alabama with the hope of bringing on a battle somewhere on the Coosa river; failing in this, and believing Hood to be making for Nashville, he turned his front northward and marched towards the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, with the purpose of being within striking distance should he suddenly assail Thomas at Nashville. At last advices, Sherman had reached the neighborhood of Bridgeport, which is on the Tennessee river between thirty and forty miles below Chattanooga; and Thomas had marched out of Nashville to Pulaski, which is some fifty miles north of Decatur and rather further northwest of Bridgeport,

It has been quite a week since we heard directly from Hood's army. At that time it had crossed the Tennessee river not far from Florence, and was believed to be marching towards Nashville. It may be the object of our generals to strike Thomas before he is joined, or shall join Sherman.

As to Atlanta, that Sherman should order its evacuation is not unlikely; but if he does so, it is simply an acknowledgment that he is unable to protect the railroad between that point and Chattanooga, and that its capture, which sent such a thrill of joy throughout the United States, has proven a barren victory.

Sherman's transportation is in a woful state. Persons lately from his lines say that mules drop dead daily in their tracks. The country around Atlanta, and the vacant lots in the city, are feted with decaying horse and mule flesh. A prisoner made the statement that it was almost an impossibility to get a mouthful of hay or oats, and their draught animals were dying of starvation. He expressed surprise at the splendid condition of our horses.

Thus it will be seen that it is impossible for Sherman to make a move of any moment; and he is believed to be in a desperate condition. With no stock, and no railroad transportation, he is powerless, and all his efforts will be futile. Hood, on the other hand, has an abundance of transportation and that of the choicest quality, while his army is efficient, high spirited, and anxious to engage the enemy.

The Superior Court of Law and Equity, Judge Gilliam presiding, has been in session this week. The civil docket was taken up and disposed of for the most part in the earlier part of the week. In the capital case of Jon. W. Bowden, for the killing of his father, after having been argued by Mr. Buxton, the Solicitor, and Messrs. Shepherd and Wright for the accused, the jury rendered a verdict of *not guilty*.

Other cases were postponed till the next session.

A Good Suggestion.—The Richmond *Whig*, alluding to the project on foot in Yankeedom, to send all the Yankee army, our Ulysses included, thanksgiving turkeys, until of

"Turkeys hot and turkeys cold,
Turkeys young or turkeys old,
Turkeys tender or turkeys tough,
Till they thank the Lord they've turkey enough."

makes the following good suggestion in regard to our brave boys, which we hope to see adopted:

"Well, it makes us hungry to prepare this article, and it will no doubt make our brave soldiers more hungry to read it.—Therefore we would—though we dislike as a general thing to imitate the Yankees—propose to our farmers to send for a Christmas dinner to their sons, their brothers and their neighbors—who are by day and night, in cold and heat, in rain, snow and sunshine, a living wall between them and subjugation—every turkey, chicken, or pig they can possibly spare. Let the Confederate ovens and mess pans upon that blessed festival day be richly "redolent" with the odor of stuffed turkey, roast pig and "chicken fixings." Don't wait for your neighbor to commence the good work, but right away, constitutional or unconstitutional, conscribe certain fat gobblers of your flock, and give them a furlough until the 20th of December.

Let the mothers, daughters, and sisters, too, of our soldiers remember that there are those also fighting for them who are cut off from home and loved ones who deserve and would be grateful for a bountiful Christmas dinner. Don't, for mercy sake, let Yankeedom outdo us in a willingness to provide for the comfort of the soldiers. We can't, it is true, do as much, but our means will permit us to do a great deal."

From the Front.—At last accounts—up to the 4th—the main body of the army was in the vicinity of Tuscumbia, where headquarters were established.—Two divisions had crossed the Tennessee, to protect the laying down of pontoons. Cheatham's old division had been ordered to prepare extra rations, but for what purpose was not even surmised when our informant left.

A correspondent from the army of Tennessee reports that during the first fourteen days of the campaign, commencing at the Chattahoocheee, an average march of nineteen miles per day was performed, about thirty miles of railroad track torn up, and over one thousand prisoners captured. The march, under the circumstances, was an extraordinary one.

A correspondent of the Augusta *Sentinel*, from which we clip the above, gives the following account of the late fight near Atlanta:

A spirited engagement took place yesterday morning, a mile southwest of Atlanta, between about a thousand of our cavalry, who fought on foot, and the enemy, variously estimated at from a thousand to fifteen hundred. Young's cavalry regiment on our side was principally engaged. Our troops were commanded by Col. Hanson, acting as Brigadier General.

We drove the enemy from their first breastworks to the rear of their seige fortifications, and then our troops were withdrawn. Young's regiment, though many of them had never been under fire, fought with great coolness and bravery.

Lt. R. L. C. Norton, a noted scout, reports that the enemy are evacuating Atlanta.

Religious Influence.—The following statement made by the Rockingham Register, will be received with the liveliest feelings of pleasure throughout the Confederate States: We learn an extensive religious influence pervades our army in the Valley. Amonst other earnest enquirers after the good and the right way, is General Early, who, we understand, was among the seekers of God's favor and blessing. The General had previously, we are informed, instituted some very salutary reforms in his department, such as the prohibition of the use of ardent spirits in his command, and the destruction of distilleries accessible to his men.

Safety of the Tallahassee.—An official dispatch, received from Wilmington yesterday, says the Richmond Sentinel of the 15th, announces the safe arrival of the C. S. steamer Tallahassee in that port. She was engaged by several United States blockaders as she made port.

Lincoln's One Million.—The Sentinel says there is no confirmation of the story which came to us from Petersburg, that Lincoln has called for a million more of men. The papers which it has received show that the report was without foundation.

Sorghum molasses is selling in Yorkville, South Carolina, at three dollars per gallon. In Charlotte, North Carolina, it is selling for ten dollars per gallon. In Richmond, it is thirty dollars per gallon.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

M'Clellan Resigns His Commission.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Gen. McClellan has resigned his commission in the army. His letter is brief and more pointed than that accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency.

His resignation has been received at the War Department, and will be accepted.

Brazilian Sovereignty.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says:

There is reason to believe that the course to be adopted with reference to the infringement of Brazilian sovereignty in the captnre of the Florida in one of her harbors, will be substantially the transmission of a dispatch saying that this Government will be glad to receive and give a favorable consideration to any proposition Brazil may have to make.—Of course, there can be no difficulty where both parties are equally desirous to avoid it.

Peace Commissioners to be Sent to Richmond.

A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Washington, says:

I am told that Mr. Lincoln, taking hint from the message, (President Davis's,) is disposed to make the first steps, and waiving the point of etiquette aside, to send commissioners to Richmond in order to ascertain the disposition of Mr. Davis on that subject.

The greatest confidence exists here among the friends of the administration that the day of reconciliation with the South has arrived, that the Southern people desire it; and that any advance on the part of the North in that direction, will be welcomed all over the Confederacy, and will tend powerfully to bring both sections together.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says;

A great pressure has already been brought upon the President to induce him to appoint commissioners to Richmond, for the purpose of sounding the authorities in that city upon the subject of peace. The moment is regarded as probably the most fitting during the war.

What the Yankees Say of President Davis' Message.

The following, which we copy from the New York World, will serve to point out the tendency of public opinion in Yankeedom with regard to the President's message:

The closing paragraphs of Mr. Davis' message have attracted a considerable degree of attention here. Those paragraphs are entirely devoted to the peace question, which is treated by the rebel President as it never was before. If you examine attentively the structure of his sentences you cannot fail to be struck with the particular form in which the possibility of peace with the North is presented. Contrary to the phraseology used in his previous messages, Mr. Davis does not consider the recognition of the independence of the South the only way by which peace can be reached; but he substitutes for the word *independence* the word *right*, which makes considerable difference. Every one here has noticed this peculiarity in the message, and is disposed to find in it the fore runner of a coming peace.

Maximilian to be Recognized.

The World, in an editorial paragraph, has the following:

The statement in the Courrier des Etats Unis, that Maximilian has refused to have anything to do with the Southern Confederacy, and will not recognize it, is significant, in connection with the following passage in a letter in the same paper, dated October 24:

I can assure you that Mr Dayton has given to M. Drouyn de Lhuys the assurance that if Mr. Lincoln is re elected, not only will he not attempt anything against the new order of things in Mexico; but, further, that he will officially recognize it as soon as he is rid of his Congress, after the 4th of March. I have this from a good source, in trusting to which I have never had reason to repent.

So we presume the arrangement has been for Maximilian not to intrigue with the Confederates, in which case he will be recognized by the Lincoln Administration as soon as Congress is get out of the way.

The following is the paragraph alluded to:

[From the Courrier des Etats Unis, 11th.]

Several papers announce, on very doubtful authority, that a secret arrangement, having the character of an alliance offensive and defensive, exists between the government of the Emperor Maximilian and that of the Confederate States.

We are in a position to contradict categorically this false news. The imperial government of Mexico has never entertained, and does not entertain, the least communication with that of Richmond.

One Million Irish to Emigrate to Spain.

[From the Madrid Correspondencia.]

The project of the emigration of 1,000,000 Irish to Spain, with the object of there settling, assumes each day more likelihood of success, at least from the information, worthy of credit, which comes to us. Negotiations with the old cabinet are going on.

Friendly Warfare—A Probable Rumor.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that a rumor is current that the rebel government has expressed a desire to receive a winter outfit of blankets for its Virginia army from the Northern States, in return for which it proposes to place at a convenient spot a full equivalent for the blankets in cotton. I am inclined to believe the rumor is correct, but I doubt very much whether the request will be granted as it would be tantamount to raising the blockade.

The Attack on Wilmington—The Reason of the Delay.

A Philadelphia paper of the 12th informs us that Wilmington would have been attacked ere this, but for the fact that Com. Porter was compelled to despatch a number of his fleet in search of "the Tallahassee, Olnstee and Chickamauga." Well, the Tallahassee has eluded them all, and is again safely anchored in Wilmington. So it seems that the blockade is not complete enough to prevent fast cruisers from going out or coming in the port at pleasure.

A CARD.

I hereby return my heart-felt thanks to those kind friends through whose instrumentality my Dwelling House and Kitchen, were rescued from the fire which occurred during the night of the 17th inst., at my premises on Haymount. I earnestly trust these friends may all find a helping hand in the hour of need.

SOPHIA H. McLEAN.

A Card.

The subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and gentlemen of the Arsenal, for their timely assistance in saving his effects from destruction by fire yesterday morning.

Wm. A. WHITEHEAD.

There will be a meeting of the **Young Ladies' Knitting Society**, at the residence of Mrs. CHARLES BANKS, this afternoon at 4½ o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES,

By H. McMillan, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold in front of my Store on the 1st day of December, the following lots of fine CHEWING TOBACCO:

100 Boxes McCulloch & Grey.
100 " Peach and Honey.
100 " Signet.

Samples shown at any time. Sale positive.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place.
2 Bbls P. R. Sugar.
2 Bales 4 4 Sheeting, and sundry other articles. 245-ts

DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR RENT AT AUCTION,

H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

I WILL rent from my store door on Thursday 1st December, a large and convenient Dwelling House, containing 7 rooms and 6 fire places. The yard is large, containing all necessary outhouses and a well of excellent water, with good garden attached; houses and everything connected with the establishment new and in good repair. This Dwelling from its location, (Haymount,) and conveniences is rendered one of the most desirable in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Possession given first of January. 245-t1D

Further Notice of the Sale of the Plantation,

STOCK, CROP, &c., OF THE LATE

Maj. Jno. T. Gilmore.

THE sale will take place, according to the advertisement heretofore published, at the Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about 14 miles from the town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 29th November 1864.

TERMS.

The Plantation will be sold according to the requirements of the Will on one or two years' credit, for notes bearing interest.

The Stock, Crop, &c., will be sold on six months' credit, interest from date, with privilege to the purchasers to pay cash or give notes.

A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE,
W. DRAUGHON, Auct'r.
} Ex'rs.

245-t29N

Florence and Fayetteville RAIL ROAD.

Stockeolders Meeting.

A SUFFICIENT amount having been subscribed to authorize the organization of the above named Company, a meeting of the Stockholders is hereby called to meet in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of December next for the purpose of electing a President and Directors of said Company, and for the transactions of such other business as may come before the Stockholders. The Books of subscription are still open. This is an important road to this community and to the country generally. We hope every man will feel the importance of doing what he can to secure the speedy completion of this road.

WM. McL. McKAY,
JNO. M. ROSE,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. A. RAY,
A. W. STEEL.
} Committee.

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 15, 1864. [tm.

LOST.

ONE CERTIFICATE, dated March 17th 1864, No. 864. Any person finding the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with HENRY KING.

243-6t Clinton, N. C.

LOST.

ON SUNDAY afternoon the 13th inst. on the Western Plank Road, between the Toll House and the 4 mile post, a Breast Pin, resembling a Locomotive car—it was attached to a red ribbon. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Toll House. 243tf